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Quality

APR 2 1927

Service

Wichita Nursery

J. L. DOWNING & SON

*Nurserymen and Landscape
Architects*

FALL—SPRING

1926-1927

ESTABLISHED 1886

TELEPHONE 8354

1806 TENTH STREET

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

Please Observe When Placing Your Order

TERMS:—Cash. Send postoffice or express money order, registered letter, or bank draft. No order will be sent C. O. D. unless accompanied by twenty-five per cent of the amount of the order.

SUBSTITUTION:—We desire to follow our customer's wishes in this respect, and have found that they usually wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment in case we are out of any varieties or sizes ordered. We therefore substitute when necessary unless instructed to the contrary.

GUARANTEE:—We guarantee our stock to be true to name, well grown, healthy, properly packed, and correctly shipped or delivered. It is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our liability under the foregoing is limited to the amount of the original price received.

INSPECTION:—We have inspection certificates from the State of Texas showing that our stock has been inspected and that it is in first class shape.

PACKING:—Prices in this catalogue cover goods packed and delivered in good condition to forwarding companies, purchasers assuming all cost and risk of transportation.

NO AGENTS:—We employ no agents and have no connections with other Nurseries. Nursery stock sold to dealers must be resold on their own responsibility.

VISITORS:—You are always welcome; come and see for yourself.

SPECIAL PRICES:—We will be glad to make special prices on quantity lots of any type of nursery stock.

PEACHES

(Prunus Persica)

Standard Quality and Size, 50 Cents each; \$5.00 per Dozen

Notice: We can furnish any size or quantity of any leading variety of peach—let us quote you prices.

The peach is one of the best and surest fruit trees that can be grown in this section of the state and by making the proper selection you can have fruit from the last of May until frost. The following list contains the varieties that are best adapted here, and in the order in which they ripen.

May Flower.—This is the earliest peach of all, red, greenish white flesh, semi-cling, medium size, and having a good quality. It belongs to North China group.

Early Wheeler.—It is a very large and attractive cling ripening early in the season. The color is creamy white splashed with crimson and having a red blush on cheek. It is good for both commercial and home orchards.

Alexander.—The old reliable Early peach; very productive and seldom fails to bear a good crop of fruit.

Triumph.—An early yellow freestone; highly colored, of fine quality and one of the earliest of yellow peaches.

Mamie Ross.—This is one of the very best peaches grown, both for home and for commercial purposes; it is planted largely for market purposes. Large, oblong shape; white, with red cheek; freestone; high flavor.

Arp Beauty.—Yellow freestone, sometimes called Early Elberta, but is earlier; vigorous, hardy, good shipper, fruit medium sized, flesh tender, highly flavored, good quality. Ripens with Mamie Ross.

Carman.—Very much like Mamie Ross, but is a little later; good quality; color white with red cheek. It is a very productive freestone.

Champion.—This is one of the best eating of all the peaches that we have; cream colored with red cheek; freestone. Ripe last of July.

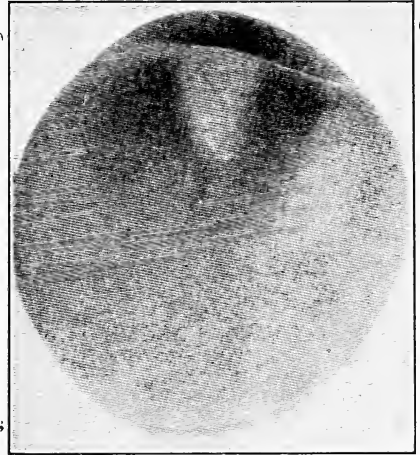
Elberta.—The great market peach; fine for canning; very large yellow freestone; the most popular peach grown. Will sell on any market. Ripe last of July and first of August.

Elberta Cling.—A large clingstone peach, like Elberta, but a little later ripening.

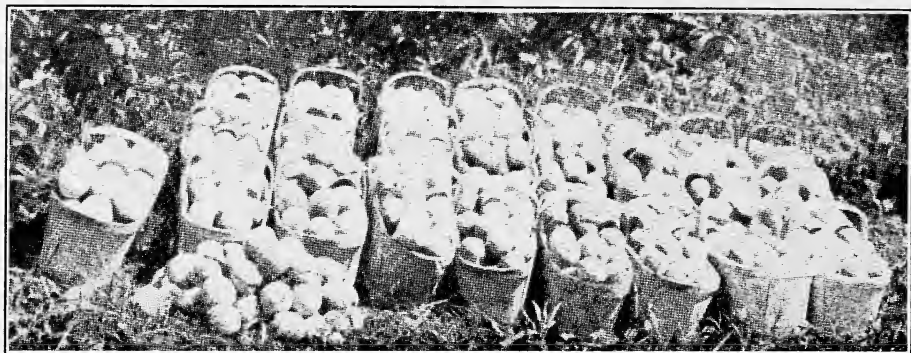
General Lee.—This is one of the very best peaches we have grown in this section; good quality; large size; fine appearance; white, with beautiful red cheeks; cling.

Old Mixon Cling.—Large white with pink cheek; sweet and firm; one of the very best peaches. Ripens in August.

Heath Cling.—Creamy white; firm and sweet; excellent for pickles; and will keep for days after being gathered. Ripens in September.



Stinson's October.—Large, white, with red cheek. An all-round late peach, ripening in October.



APRICOTS

60 Cents Each

The apricot is a fast growing tree, making a good shade tree as well as bearing a fine crop of fruit.

Early May.—Golden. This variety has proven to be the best of all the varieties that we have grown in this section.

PLUMS

60 Cents Each, Dozen \$6.00

Plums are a native of this section of the state and do especially well when cultivated. The season for ripening extends from the first of May to the first of October. The plum is a necessity in both home and commercial orchards both for fresh fruit and for canning.

Botan Japan.—Good flavored; good sized; yellow with red blush; upright growth and good full bearer.

Burbank.—Fruit large, firm, red. Youngest bearer, and very prolific. One of the best.

America.—A Japan plum; medium size; yellow; a good bearer, and has proven to be one of the best of the Japan Plums. Not so liable to be killed by frost as some varieties.

Gold.—A new plum; large, firm, glowing yellow, with some red. Has a wide range, sure bearer, and a money maker.

PERSIMMONS

We have both the Japan and the Native. The Native being the hardiest in this section of the state although we have grown both. They make an excellent ornamental shade tree in addition to their fruiting value.

Native.—All sizes, ranging in price from **50 cents to \$2.00.**

Japan.—Upright growth, large sized fruit. **75 cents each.**

PEARS

60 cents each, \$6.00 Dozen

The Pear is equal if not superior to most other fruits. Its varieties cover a longer season than any other except the apple. It succeeds wherever the apple does, but does best in heavy clay and clay loams. Unlike other fruits, pears must be picked before they are ripe enough to eat. Wait until they have attained full size and begin to show the color of maturity. As soon as picked they should be wrapped in paper and packed in a box or placed on a shelf to ripen.

Bartlett.—Large size; yellow, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular; the most profitable for market.

Sechel.—Small; rich yellowish brown, one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive, September to October.

Garber.—Similar to the Keiffer, but earlier and better quality; is a rank grower of large size.

Kieffer.—Large, skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled with small dots and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, and having a pronounced quince flavor. This is a strong grower and is planted here more than any other Pear. Comes into bearing young.

APPLES

Early Harvest.—Fruit medium size, pale yellow, tender springtly, sub-acid and very good in quality. Desirable for the home orchard because it is one of the earliest of the summer apples and is excellent for either desert or culinary purposes. Tree a good grower, long-lived, comes into bearing rather early and is moderately productive.

Red Astrachan.—This is a very beautiful early summer apple of good medium size, yellow, largely covered with light and dark red presenting a striped appearance; rather fine, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic. Tree a good grower, coming into bearing rather young. A reliable cropper, yielding moderate to good crops. An excellent variety for home use or local market.

Ben Davis.—The old reliable commercial apple. The quality of the fruit is only fair but the keeping and shipping quality is very good. It is a large size apple of a good color. The tree is a strong grower, a heavy cropper and a sure cropper.

Delicious.—A magnificent variety of fine appearance and delightful flavor; large size, rather conical in form; brilliant red splashed with yellow; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy and sweet; grows strong and bears well; keeps splendidly. This apple is the top of all apple quality.

Staymen Winesap.—The best of the Winesap group. An early bearer, and very productive. Fruit medium size, skin smooth, greenish yellow striped with red and purple; flesh firm, juicy and mildly sub-acid.

MULBERRIES

The **Russian** is the best of all Mulberries, being hardy and making one of the best shade trees for this section. We have both the bearing and the non-bearing.

Bearing, from 50 Cents to \$3.00 each, according to size.

Non-Bearing Russian.—This is the only kind of non-bearing Mulberry that is worth planting here. Our trees are large size.

Prices \$1.00 to \$3.00 each

FIGS

50 Cents Each

Plant a fig tree in the back yard and add to the list of tasty dishes for the home table through the year. The fig bears on new wood the first year planted. The fig in addition to being a good fruit producer, is also good as an ornamental.

Magnolia.—Large size, light colored, handsome fruit. A strong grower, prolific, and an excellent preserving fig. This is the fig that the Texas growers are growing in their commercial orchards.

CHERRIES

\$1.00 Each

The Cherry will do well here, but it must be made to branch out close to the ground or the sun will burn it and the tree will soon die.

Early Richmond.—Bright red, one of the most reliable kinds.

English Morello.—Dark red; later than above; very hardy.

Compass Cherry.—This is a cross between a Plum and a Cherry; a little larger than a Cherry. This variety is a good bearer here.

BLACKBERRIES

50 Cents per Doz., \$3.00 per 100

Blackberries are easy to grow here if well worked and will yield a large crop of fruit on a small area.

Dallas.—Medium; early; large size; of the very best quality. Do not fail to plant a few.

McDonald.—This is an early berry, very hardy, and bears heavy crops. Note—This berry must be planted next to the Dallas or some other variety in order that it may be fertilized as it is not a self-steril variety.

DEWBERRIES

50 Cents per Doz., \$2.50 per 100

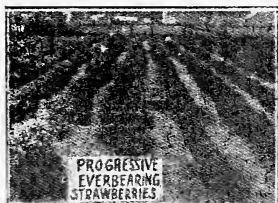
The Dewberry is very hardy and easy to grow. This is one fruit

that every home should have; they are profitable for both home and market.

Austin.—The best of all for this section; very large and bears large crops of fine berrise.

STRAWBERRIES

50 Cents per Doz., \$1.00 per 100, except where noted.



To make a success of growing strawberries they have to be irrigated during the hot weather or the plants will die. But when cared for they are one of the most profitable crops that we know of, not only for home use, but for the market. A small patch will raise all that a family can use.

Lady Thompson.—So far this has been our most profitable berry. Large size; pale red; good for home market and for home use. Not good for long shipments.

Klondike.—One of the best berries for shipping. Large, dark red, of fine appearance and very productive.

Aroma.—A large, late berry of high, rich color.

Progressive Ever-Bearing.—This is one of the very best of the ever-bearing Strawberries. Plants put out early will bear the first year, some of our plants had from 25 to 50 berries on at a time and 6 to 8 ripe at one picking. 75 Cents per Doz., \$3.00 per 100.

GRAPES

20 Cents Each

No fruit is so universal as the grape. The earliest settlers in the United States found it growing from Maine to Florida, and having been constantly improved, everyone can grow it who will and no home plot is too small at least for all that is needed for family use.

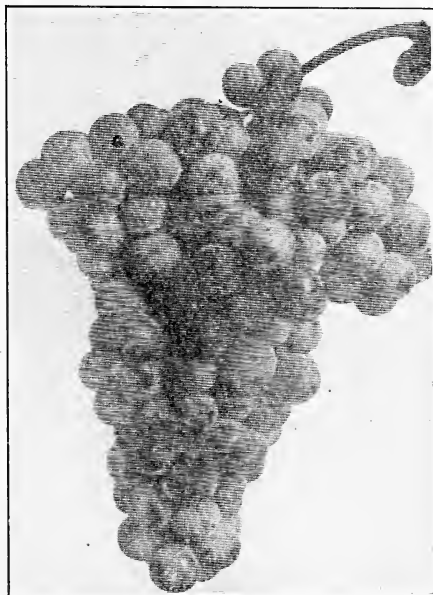
Concord.—The old reliable black grape; good quality; large size and very hardy. One of the best to plant.

Moore's Diamond.—An early white grape, very productive; perfect bunches of good quality. One of the earliest.

Carman.—Dark red, fine quality. This is one of the hardiest and most regular croppers that we have.

Nicagara.—Large, white, ripen with Concord. Good for table or market.

Cataba.—Late, dark red; one of the best eating grapes.





Department of Landscape Architecture

"Landscape architecture is primarily a fine art, and as such its most important function is to create and preserve beauty in the surroundings of human habitations and in the broader natural scenery of the country ; but it is also concerned with promoting the comfort, convenience, and health of urban populations, which have scanty access to rural scenery, and urgently need to have their hurrying, workaday lives refreshed and calmed by the beautiful and reposeful sights and sounds which nature, aided by the landscape art, can abundantly provide."

There is nothing that will increase the value of your home property so quickly and permanently as the planting of properly selected Shrubs and Trees arranged in a blending and attractive combination. If the surrounding places are also planted the benefits are that much greater. Unless Trees and Shrubs are

planted properly begins to depreciate in value the minute that the builder completes the job. Houses deteriorate with age, but Trees and Shrubs grow into their true value and beauty.

Today the modern dwelling costs much money and a great deal of this cost is incurred for beauty's sake. But it is regrettable that many who are particular about the finish of the house in its interior appointments are indifferent to its surroundings.

Success in planting depends on a knowledge of what to use and where to use the planting materials selected.

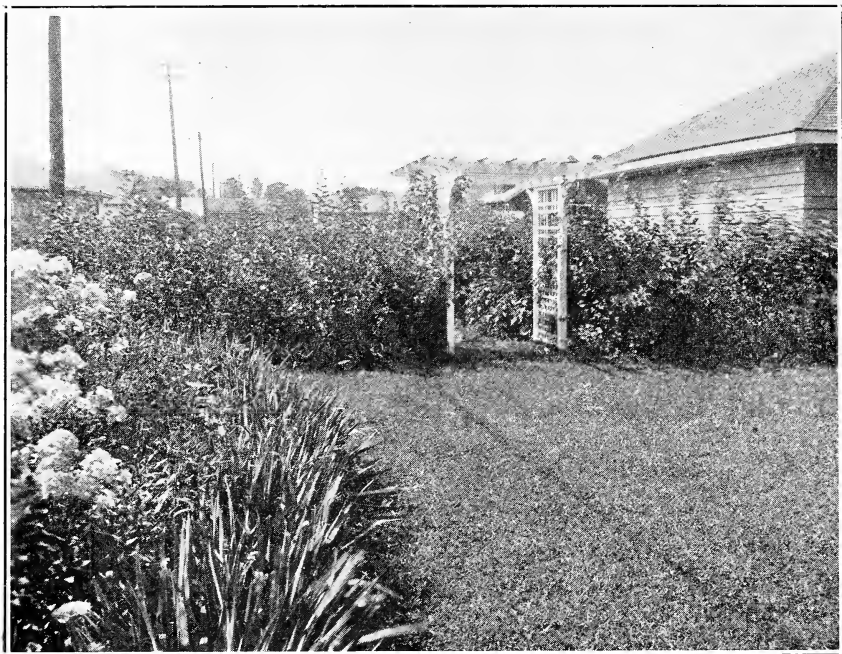
We will be glad to hear from home owners who contemplate the improvement of their home grounds. Our services are offered where the appearance is worth considering, whether in the arrangement of the landscape or of the objects upon it.

We will consult with clients and make a preliminary report suggesting the most suitable methods of procedure. If desired a preliminary visit will be made for a fee agreed upon in advance.



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

SHADE TREES



We are growing a selection of shade and ornamental trees that have been tried and proven to be of value as the best varieties for this section of the state. These are nursery-grown trees strictly and have been propagated and cared for by men who thoroughly understand this work. We will appreciate the opportunity of advising and consulting with our customers in all their tree planting problems.

Sycamore (*Platanus Occidentalis*).—One of the most popular trees for street planting; hardy; with broad leaves. Makes a nice shaped tree, grows to a large size and is seldom bothered with insects. 5 to 6 ft., 50c; 7 to 8 ft., 75c; 9 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 1½ in., \$2.00; 2 to 2½ in., \$2.50; 3 to 4 in., \$4.00.

Hackberry (*Celtis Miss.*).—This tree is very hardy, being a native and will grow most anywhere after once getting started. 1 in., \$1.00; 2 in., \$2.00; 3 in., \$3.00; 4 in., \$4.00.

Catalpa (*Catalpa Speciosa*).—The Catalpa, to do well, needs water; it is very hardy and is seldom bothered with insects. It has large leaves and is covered with white flowers in the spring. 8 ft., \$1.00.

Catalpa Bungii: (*Umbrella Catalpa*).—Grafted on stems six to eight feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green and always makes a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees; valuable for park, cemetery and home lawn planting.

Honey Locust: (C. Tricanthus).—A rapid growing native tree with powerful spines and delicate foliage; the greenish flowers appearing in early summer are followed by flat pods 8 to 10 inches long. Only small sizes available.

Soap Berry or Native China (Sapindus Marginatus).—This is one of the hardiest trees that we have. It will grow and thrive in nearly any soil. It is a well-shaped tree, very pretty when in bloom and is covered with golden berries in the fall. 6ft., 50c; 10 ft., \$1.00.

Texas Umbrella China (Melia Azadarech).—A rapid growing tree with umbrella shaped top; has dark green foliage and makes one of the quickest shades of any of the shade trees. 5 to 6 ft., 75c; large trees, \$1.00 top.

Bois de Arc, or Osage Orange (Maclura Pomifera).—This plant is mainly grown as a hedge plant but is also used for specimens and for shade. It is a native plant and is well adapted and will thrive under neglect. It has bright green foliage and conspicuous orange-like fruit.

Soft Maple, Box Elder, and Elms.—These three varieties are doing well in some soils but are not good in all the soils in this section of the country. 5 to 6 ft., 50c; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

Red Bud, or Judas Tree (Cercis Caradensis).—This is a native tree that is well adapted to the entire state. It is a shrub or tree and the earliest bloomer of the trees; having the entire length of the young branches covered with a profusion of reddish flowers which are very attractive. The tree is also good as a specimen and in groups. It must be transplanted when young.

Pecans (Hickoria Pecan).—The pecan makes a beautiful shade tree in addition to the fruit which can be obtained at the same time by planting some improved variety. This use of the tree has increased to a marked extent in the last few years. It can be used as a street tree and for lawn and specimen planting. It is well adapted to all of the conditions of this state, but it prefers a moist soil.

Budded or grafted Paper Shell Pecans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each. The soft or paper shell Pecans sell as high as \$1.00 per pound. Write for prices on large lots. We have only the best varieties.

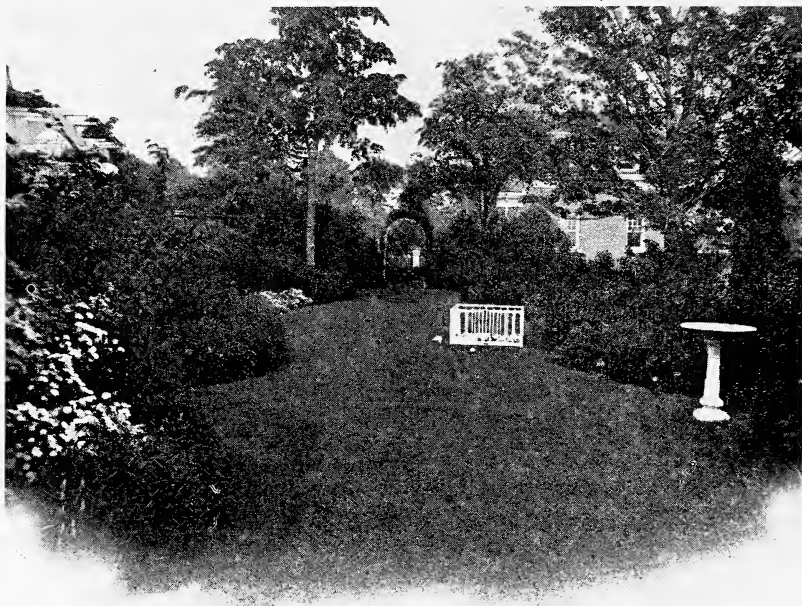
Weeping Willow: (Salix Babylonica).—The well known common weeping willow; makes a large tree covered with drooping branches.

Lombardy Poplar: (Populus Nigra Italica).—In shape this is the exclamation mark among trees. Its towering spire has an individuality all its own. For tall screens, specimen planting and for backgrounds, this tree is admirable.

New Chinese Poplar: (Populus Chensis).—This tree has only very recently been introduced into this country from China. It is a very rapid grower of a shape very similar to the Lombardy Poplar, and with pyriform reddish leaves. The reddish tint of the leaves gives this tree a very characteristic appearance.

Chinese Elm: (Ulmus Pumpula).—A very recent introduction from Asia. It is one of the fastest growing of all trees, thickly foliated with a small elm-shaped leaf that produces a dense shade. This tree has not been completely proven to be perfectly adapted to the soil types here, but we believe that it will be more than a success for some of the soil types. We would strongly recommend the planting of at least one of these trees on your place.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS



Specimen Evergreen trees, when properly planted, form beautiful additions to any grounds. Their most popular use is in connection with deciduous trees, helping to form compact shade in the summer and preserving spots of green throughout the entire winter, and no grounds are complete without them. The most beautiful groupings can be made by carefully selecting those varieties that go well together. The new landscape ideas have placed the use of evergreens first in importance. We have a large lot of specimen evergreens. They should be planted just as we send them to you, sack and all. Prices are based on height and shape, specimens and matched pairs being more expensive.

Red Cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*).—This is a sturdy, thrifty, strong grower. A native, well adapted to being cultivated. One of the best to plant for shade or ornamental purposes. It is a quick and can be trained to formal shapes. 1 to 1½ foot high, \$1.50 each; 2 feet 2 feet high, \$2.50 each; 3 feet high, \$3.00 each; five feet high, \$5.00 each; 6 to 7 feet high, \$7.00 each.

***Juniperus Sabina Prostrata*.**—This type is a low, vigorous grower, with main stem lying close to the ground and lateral branches growing upward. Rich green color. For planting on terraces and banks or any place where a low, beautiful evergreen is desired.

Chinese Arborvitae (*Biota Orientalis*).—This evergreen is an upright, thrifty grower. In landscape work it can be used for screens, hedges, banking, windbreaks, and is an excellent plant for specimen purposes. It will stand severe pruning and can be kept very compact in hedges. This evergreen is especially well adapted to the conditions of this state and requires very little care and attention. Same price as Red Cedar.

Rosedale Arbor-Vitae.—A beautiful evergreen of compact growth and of a pea green color. 2 feet high, \$2.00; 2½ feet high, \$2.50.

Bakers Pyramidal.—A type of the oriental that has an upright type of growth, forming a narrow shaft of light green. It is very useful in landscape development for planting between windows and at corners. \$1.00 per foot.

Bonita (Biota Orientalis Bonita).—A beautiful, broad, cone-shaped Arbor-Vitae of unequalling richness in color and perfection of form. One of the most attractive and useful of all the varieties that we grow. Every twig grows in an exact position and for this reason it can be used for the most exacting specimen planting. It requires no pruning and has a slow habit of growth.

Berkman's Golden (B. O. Aurea Nana).—Of dwarf habit, compact and symmetrical, almost globular as it gets older. All the branches are tipped with a bright golden tint, which is held through the year. Can be used as a porch plant in tubs for a limited time then planted out. It is exceptionally good for law and specimen planting.

Arizona Cypress (Cypress Arizona).—This is a coniferous evergreen of great scenic value and without doubt the most silvery of all the cypress. Grows quite rapidly and forms a perfect tree. A good specimen or lawn tree. Price \$1.00 per foot and up.

Italian Cypress (Cupressus Sempervirens Italica).—This is a tall upright evergreen of very slender habit of growth. It will attain a height of fifty to seventy feet and will live for over a hundred years. It is well adapted to the conditions of this state and lends itself perfectly into the schemes of landscape work. 1 foot high, \$1.50; 2 foot high, \$3.00; mated pairs and specimen plants higher. See us for prices.

Cedrus Deodara (Himalayan Cedar).—A magnificent and stately evergreen conifer of towering pyramidal form from the Himalayan Mountains. Foliage beautiful silver green. One of the most handsome trees for the lawn.

SELECT BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Abelia Grandiflora.—One of the prettiest shrubs. Its arching stems are clothed with dark glossy, evergreen leaves. Small, fragrant, tube-like flowers are borne in profusion all over the plant throughout the entire summer and fall. \$1.00 to \$2.50 each..

Cherry Laurel (Prunus Caroliniana).—One of the most beautiful evergreens, attaining considerable height. Foliage is exceptionally glossy and has a rich green color. It can be sheared into practically any shape or size desired and can be kept at the desired size by shearing. \$1.00 per foot.

Eleagnus Pungens.—A fine, erect, spreading shrub with leaves and stems covered with frosty, shiny scales, silvery on upper surface and bronze beneath.

Euonymus Japonica Arecta Compacta.—3 feet, strong, upright grower; dense habit; medium small, dark green leaves. An ideal plant for porch pots and tubs.

Euonymus Aurea Variegated.—Same as E. Japonica except that the leaves are splashed to nearly covered with a bright golden color.

Chinese Euonymus (*Euonymus Sieboldiana*).—More spreading in growth than other types. Semi-dwarf. Yellow flowers followed by red fruit in the fall and winter. Pinch the tips back to make the plant more dense.

Jasminum Humile.—A half climbing shrub or vine that can be trimmed into a large low shrub. Thick evergreen glossy foliage, hardy and fragrant yellow flowers.

Nandina Domestica.—A beautiful upright, dwarfish shrub; native of China and Japan. Leaves compound, with numerous small leaflets, rich red when young, dark green at maturity, and assuming a beautiful bright shade of red in the winter. It is very hardy and thrives well in any well drained loamy soil. It is covered in fall with clusters of snowy red berries and with flowers in the spring.

Photinia Serrulata.—A handsome evergreen shrub or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in the autumn, when it assumes a reddish hue, flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in the early spring. Among spring flowering shrubs none is more striking. Hardy and easily grown.

California Privet (*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*).—A rather compact, upright, semi-evergreen shrub or small tree, with dark glossy green foliage. It will attain a height of 15 feet. This is a good hedge plant and will stand cold, dust, smoke, poor soil, and a large amount of alkali or lime. \$7.00 per 100 up according to size.

Amoor River Privet (*Ligustrum Amurense*).—It is the most popular and valuable hedge for Texas. The foliage is a dark grayish green, is an evergreen, is dense in growth, and with good care will develop a hedge in one year. It has smaller leaves than the California but it is far more graceful. It does well in dry places and under diverse conditions. Single plants, 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 each. Large plants \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Small for hedges, \$1.00 to \$25.00 per 100. Trimmed ball-shaped, \$1.00 to \$5.00 each.

Japan Ligustrum.—For a quick growing, broad-leaved evergreen shrub especially in arid climate and where there may be excessive lime or alkali in the soil, this plant fills a large demand filled by no other plant. It is exceptionally good for specimen, high banking or any place where a large, big leaf evergreen is needed to accent some place of importance. Leaves broad, glossy, dark green, a sturdy upright grower. Can be trimmed to standard tree form.

Wax Leaf Ligustrum.—This is the most striking of all the ligustrums. It has thick waxy green leaves of medium size. In spring the plant is covered with a profusion of delicate fragrant white flowers, which are followed with bluish black berries in the fall and winter.

Spindle Bush (*Euonymus Japonica*).—This is a hardy, broad-leaved evergreen which is used mainly for hedges. It is a good specimen plant and is especially well adapted for hedge and sheared work. It is good for landscape massing and for formal design where a special shape is desired. The habit of growth is upright, compact, attractive, and with dark green, shiny foliage, 50c to \$2.50 each.

Magnolia (*Magnolia Grandiflora*).—This is a broad-leaved evergreen which makes a beautiful tree. Leaves are glossy green, flowers are beautiful, large white ones, \$1.00 to \$7.50 each.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

The deciduous ornamental shrubs are the best materials with which to build up landscape plantings, because they may be planted effectively as individual specimens, in which situation their characteristics develop best, or they may be planted in groups, in borders and background plantings. Because of ease in handling, rapid growth, low cost and increasing value from year to year they are the most popular materials available. Among the shrubs offered here will be found a full range of types and colors.

Price 50 Cents to 75 Cents Each

Althea or Rose Sheron (*Hibiscus Syriacus*).—This is a deciduous shrub with a rather upright habit of growth. It is valuable mainly on account of its large number of pink, lavender and white flowers, and also on account of its formal shape. It will attain a height of about twelve feet, but six feet is usual height.

Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergii*).—A pretty dwarf species that fits well into almost any planting and will grow in most any place but will give the best results if planted on the north side of the house. Handsome foliage of bright oval-shaped leaves, which turn to the most brilliant shades of coppery red and orange in the late fall and winter. Its main use is in foundation plantings and shrubbery groupings.

Flowering Willow.—We have both the white and purple. It is very hardy; it can be kept as a shrub by cutting back, or if let grow will make a good sized tree.

Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia Indica*).—This tropical southern deciduous shrub is one of the best shrubs in the south. It is referred to as the Lilac of the South. The flowers which are in bloom all summer long, are the most valuable thing about the shrub. We have the red, pink and purple varieties.

Pomegranate, Flowering (*Punica Granatum*).—It is a very dense bushy shrub with glossy foliage. It can be pruned into a rather attractive hedge. In mass plantings it is exceptionally good on account of the abundance of bright red flowers. It also makes a good specimen plant.

Weigela Rosea (*Diervilla Florida*).—Fine rose-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers. Plant is of upright, compact growth; blooms early.

Weigelia Lutea.—A rapid growing plant of bronzy colored foliage with yellow flowers in clusters which appear in the middle spring. Good for use in foundation plantings and shrub masses.

Weigelia Hendersoni.—This Weigelia is like the W. Rosea, except the flowers are lighter pink color.

Mallow (*Malvaviscus Drummondii*).—This plant is an annual, but it comes up from the roots every year. It is a quick grower and produces an immediate effect. During the summer it produces numerous flowers that closely resemble those of the cotton plant. It is well adapted to the conditions of the entire state. We have both the red and pink varieties.

Deutzia (*Deutzia Crenata*).—This is a flowering shrub of medium height. The entire stem is covered with a profusion of double white flowers. It is good in mass plantings and also for specimens and border plantings. It blooms early in the spring.

Salvia Greegi.—A very hardy shrub, a native of Southwest Texas, it blooms all summer. We have both the red and the white. This plant attains a height of two or three feet and is a mass of blooms.

Japanese Quince (*Cydonia Japonica*).—This deciduous shrub is the earliest blooming of all shrubs. The flowers range from pink to red in color, and come out before the leaves in the spring. Will thrive under diverse conditions.

Lilac (*Syringa Vulgaris*).—This is perhaps the oldest, and yet most widely planted shrub in the nurseryman's list. From the standpoint of fragrance and beauty the lilacs are unsurpassed, and they are hardy in the extreme.

Lilac, Persian.—Purple, large blooms.

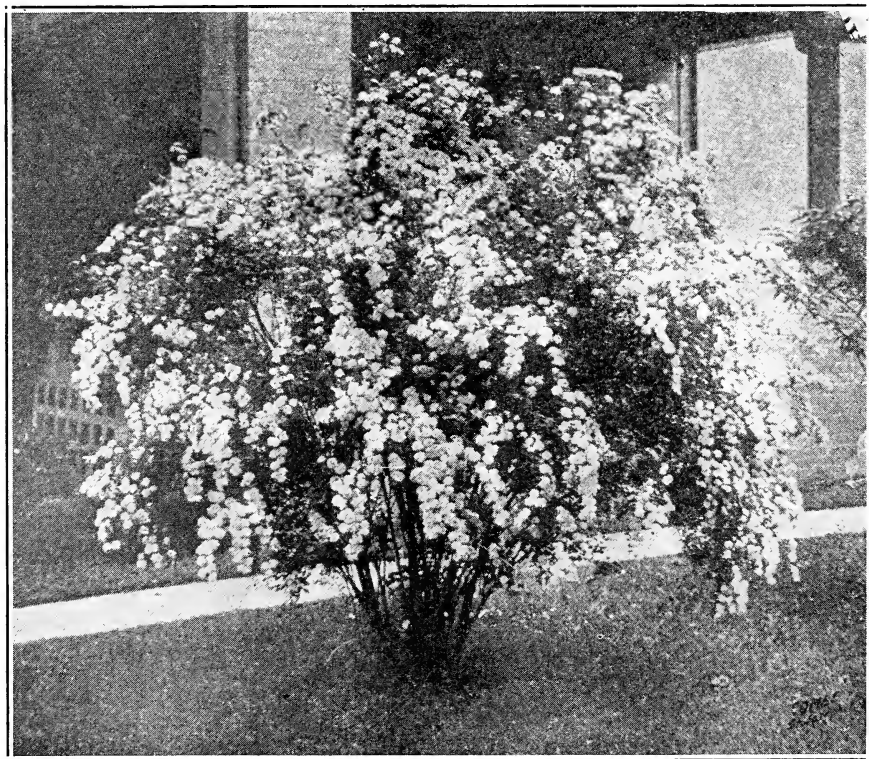
Lilac.—White, strong plants, two or three years old.

Lilac.—Common, purple, very hardy and easy to grow.

Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Fragrantissima* and *Tartarica Rosea*).—Blooms very early in the spring having pink and white flowers which are followed with red berries in the early summer. It is a rapid growing shrub of good size and very hardy. It can be used to advantage in nearly every type of landscape development.

Poinciana, Dwarf (*Sesbania Punicea*).—A rapid growing deciduous shrub. Acacia-like foliage. Flowers brilliant orange-scarlet in drooping racemes. Very hardy.

Spirea Frobelli.—This is one of the most desirable dwarf hardy



shrubs for the foregrounds of shrubbery borders, along porches and foundations, or any place where a low growing shrub is required. Flowers reddish pink.

Bridal Wreath (*Spirea Van Houttei*).—This is a low, spreading deciduous shrub. It is usually about five feet high and the same in diameter. It is valuable mainly on account of its flowers which are in bloom for a period of ten days early in the spring. This plant is best used in front of a substantial background. This is the most valuable of all the spireas for conditions in this state.

Spirea Thunbergii—This plant has a dwarf habit and round, graceful form. The branches are slender and drooping and the narrow bright green leaves give the plant a soft, feathery appearance; numerous small white flowers appear in the early spring.

Lavender, Chaste Tree, or Bush Sage (*Vitex Incisa*).—This deciduous shrub will stand more diverse conditions as to soil and climate than any other ornamental shrub. The flowers are lavender and white, but the lavender are much more desirable than the white. The foliage is of greyish green color. The plant should be cut back severely in early spring to secure the maximum bloom. The blooming season is short, but it comes at a time when other blossoms are scarce.

***Vitex Agnus Castus*.**—This variety is for all practical purposes the same as the *Incisa* with the exception that the leaves are deeply and finely serrated and this results in a delicate soft feathery effect being given to the whole plant.

Flowering Almond (*Amygdalus*).—An early blooming plant, two or three feet in height, with pink and white flowers all along the stem.

***Tamarix Africana*.**—This is a very beautiful shrub with small light green leaves. The delicate pink flowers are born on spikes in May.

***Tamarix Plumosa*.**—The foliage of this *Tamarix* is much more dense than that of the above variety. This being the best of all for foliage.

***Tamarix Odessana*.**—This plant has a silvery gray foliage and numerous very small pink flowers that are in bloom throughout most of the summer.

***Tamarix Estavillus*.**—This variety has a very attractive foliage and blooms which are darker than the above varieties, and which are in bloom more of the summer than any of the others.

Common Alder.—Blooms white, berries red or purple. It makes a nice shrub.

Coral Berry, Indian Currant, Buck Bush (*Symphoricarpos Vulgaris*).—This plant is valuable mainly on account of its racemes of redish berries that hang on all winter. It is a native plant and one of the very hardiest. It is an excellent plant to use in clumps and in edging work.

Golden Bell (*Forsythia Suspensa*).—An early blooming shrub with yellow bell-like flowers hanging down parallel to the stem.

Sumac (*Rhus*).—This shrub has a very uniform growth as a species. Its most important use in plantings is for its brilliant scarlet foliage in winter and velvety twigs. It is a native shrub and is being used to a considerable extent in landscape plantings throughout the country.

Where several are used in a group the best results are obtained. We have several varieties that do especially well here.

Butterfly Bush (Buddellia).—Sometimes called summer-blooming Lilac. It has pink flowers in spikes in the latter part of summer. Reaches a height of four to six feet.

Star Jasmine (Jasminum).—An early blooming shrub with yellow flowers; good for borders and banking.

Desmodium or Lespedeza.—The Desmodium or Lespedeza as it is called by some authorities, is mostly listed as a perennial as it dies down in winter, but it is perfectly hardy. It is valuable for planting in front of shrubbery and its long drooping racemes of purplish rose flowers are distinctly ornamental.

Lantana (Texas Orange).—This Lantana is a native of Texas and is one of the most hardy of the dwarf flowering shrubs grown. It is covered with orange-yellow flowers throughout the growing season. It is an excellent plant to use in front of high shrubs and for low mass plantings.

Jasminum Nudiflorum.—This bushy vine is used as a shrub as it is more of a shrub than a vine. The foliage is sparse in the winter but the vine retains its green color throughout the winter and for this reason is considered as a semi-evergreen. Yellow flowers appear in the late winter or very early spring.

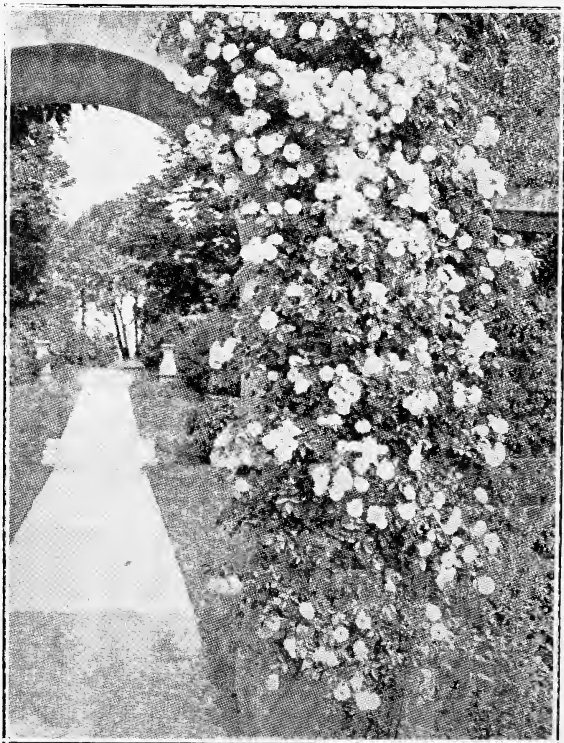
ROSES

EXTRA SELECT NEW ROSES—\$1.00 EACH

The ever-blooming rose grows and blooms to perfection in this section of the state. By making a careful selection one is enabled to have flowers in bloom from the earliest days of spring to frost and in some instances as late as Christmas. We will be glad to consult with our clients as to a proper selection for his special needs and desires.

Our plants are strong, two-year old plants.

Crusader (H. T.).—A new rose which is well known as a greenhouse variety and one that does well out-doors. The color is a rich, dark velvety crimson, the blooms coming strong, vigorous stems. Deliciously fragrant.



Mme. Butterfly (H. T.).—This new and splendid sport of Ophelia resembles its popular parent in general characteristics, but has much deeper shadings of apricot and gold on a background of brilliant pink, and we find it to be a stronger grower and to produce more and larger flowers than Ophelia. The plant is very vigorous and fine of habit.

Rose Marie (H. T.).—One of the best pink varieties for bedding and cutting. A perfectly formed flower, dark rose pink, with beautiful veined petals. An exceedingly free bloomer, long stems and good hardy foliage which very seldom mildews. A rose which is more than satisfactory at all times.

Duchess of Luxemburg (H. T.).—A new European variety which possesses one of the richest color combinations known to roses; an apricot ground shaded orange, yellow and pink. A beautiful shaped bud, which opens into a perfect rose under nearly all weather conditions.

Select Varieties Only Recently Introduced—75c Each

Columbia.—It is exceptionally free blooming, and the flowers are large and perfect in form, both in bud and when fully open. It is a most pleasing shade of rose pink and is very fragrant.

Los Angeles.—This is one of the best new roses that has ever been introduced. It is a glorious rich flame-pink, shaded golden yellow.

Sunburst.—Color intense shade of golden orange and yellow, brilliant in effect; buds large and well formed; produced on long stems.

Souvenir De Pierre Notting.—An apricot yellow blended with coppery yellow. It has a perfect pointed bud which opens into a full flower. One of the best.

Mrs. Aaron Ward.—Coppery-orange in the open bud and golden-orange when partly open and this turns to a fawn pink when open. The flower opens into a full fluffy-silk rosette. The general color effect of the whole flower is Indian yellow. Everyone who sees it falls in love with it.

Alexander Hill Gray.—It is wonderfully floriferous, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud, which develops into a bloom of very large size, perfect formation, with high pointed center from which the petals gracefully reflex. Its color is a solid deep yellow throughout.

Proven Standard Varieties—50c each, \$5.00 per Dozen

Jonkheer J. L. Moch (H. T.).—One of the best bedding and cutting varieties. The flowers produced with the greatest freedom on long, stiff stems, and of large size. The flower is of perfect form; a deep imperial pink with the outside of the petals being silvery white.

Bessie Brown.—One of the lightest shades of creamy-pink that it is possible to imagine. The flower is exceptionally sweet scented.

White La France.—Beautiful light fawn color, almost white, rightly described as an almost white La France.

Helen Gould.—This is a grand rose for the garden, and of the very highest merit; a bright watermelon-red and a strong free bloomer.

Wm. Smith.—The soft blending of the salmon-pinks and the rose-pinks and beautiful flesh tints in this rose give it a singular resemblance to the entrancing flush of a maiden's cheek.

Lady Hillingdon.—One of the best new yellows that has been introduced into the rose garden in years. This rose is a sure bet and can be counted on for perfect light yellow flowers in quantity.

American Beauty.—A very large, deep redish pink, one of the finest roses that grows. Very fragrant.

White American Beauty.—A strong growing plant, with very large white flowers.

Kaiserine.—This is one of the very best; white flowers with waxy curled buds.

Pink Killarney.—This is one of the leading cut flower Roses; it has long pointed buds.

White Killarney.—Same as the above but with white flowers.

Etoile de France.—Large brilliant red blooms. This is one of the very best red roses.

Red Radiance.—Red, large, beautiful, very attractive.

Pink Radiance.—A very strong grower; deep, beautiful pink. This is one of the most popular roses.

Etoile de Lyon.—Yellow; this is one of the best hardy yellow roses; has large, beautiful buds.

Paul Neyron.—This is one of the largest of all Roses. Deep pink and is very hardy.

Corraline Testoute.—A fine rose; color light pink; large buds.

Teplitz.—Dark velvety red; very hardy. A splendid yard rose.

White Crochet.—Large, white, pointed, curled buds, with pink tint.

Pink la France.—This well-known rose is hard to beat and should be in every collection.

EVER BLOOMING CLIMBERS

Climbing Meteor.—Ever-blooming. A dark red rose.

Climbing Pearl.—A yellow monthly climbing rose.

Climbing Kaiserine.—A very fine ever-blooming rose, with large white buds.

CLIMBING HARDY WICHURAIANAS

Dorothy Perkins.—A very hardy climbing rose. Clusters of pink flowers cover the vine.

Crimson Rambler.—A hardy climbing rose with clusters of beautiful red flowers.

Excelsa.—The red Dorothy Perkins.

American Pillow.—This is one of the best, if not the best, annual flowering climber that we have. It is a very strong grower, blooms profudiously with redish-pink flowers with yellow centers.

CLIMBING VINES

50 Cents Each

Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Tricuspidata).—This vine is a very rapid

grower and on this account and on account of the rich autumn color that it takes on in the autumn is a very desirable vine. It is good for covering walls, verandas, trunks of trees, and where grown on dead trees it will afford a quick shade.

Coral Honeysuckle.—Red; trumpet-shaped flowers; very hardy.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.—Evergreen; very fragrant with white and yellow flowers. One of the very best.

Wisteria (*Wisteria Senensis*).—This is one of the most elegant and rapid growing of all the climbing plants, attaining an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season. It has long pendulous clusters of purplish blue or white flowers in May and in the autumn. Please state the color desired.

Kudzu Vine (*Pueraria Hirsuta*).—For producing a quick effect this vine has no equal. A perennial, with very large bean-shaped leaves.

Trumpet Vine (*Bignonia Radicans*).—This is a native vine of a very robust woody nature that has numerous tendrils and is a tight twiner. The flowers appear in clusters of orange red trumpet-shaped flowers at the end of the branches. It is one of the best vines for Texas as it will thrive under neglect.

CANNAS

\$1.00 Per Dozen

These plants are attractive as specimen groups and in connection with other plants they work in to advantage. We have a collection of the latest improved varieties.

King Humbert.—Very large red flowers; bronze foliage.

Charles Henderson.—Red, with green foliage; not very tall.

Wyoming.—Orange color with bronze foliage.

Pennsylvania.—Large red, with green foliage.

Burbank.—One of the best Cannas; yellow, green foliage.

Gaiety.—Reddish Brown, mottled with carmine and edged with yellow. The tongue is yellow and densely spotted with carmine.

Hungaria.—The ideal pink bedder, flowers large and in good trusses, color similar to that of the Paul Neyron rose. One of the best of the newer introductions.

Martha Washington.—One of the most superb pink varieties. Flowers are large and frequently have five petals. Color pure bright rose.

Morning Glow.—Foliage an olive green striped and veined with brown. Flowers soft shell pink and orange red center.

Petofi.—The color is pure white showing very faint pink dots.

Wintzer's Colossal.—Five feet in height. Without doubt the larg-

est flowered canna to date, as the average flower almost covers a man's hat. The color is a striking vivid red that retains its brilliancy.

Yellow King Humbert.—A sport of that most popular of all cannas, King Humbert, producing large and most beautiful shades of yellow flowers.

NOTICE

We carry numerous plants in stock that are not listed. We can furnish practically any plant wanted.

Proper Distance to Plant

- Pecans 40 to 60 feet apart each way
Peaches and Plums 15 to 20 " " " "
Pears and Apples..... 20 to 30 " " " "
Shade Trees 20 to 40 " " " "
Grapes—Rows 10 feet apart and plants 8 feet apart in rows.
Conifers—In groups or as specimens as desired.
Shrubby—In groups or as specimens as desired.
Hedge Plants—10 to 18 inches apart in the row.
Roses—3 feet apart both ways.
Blackberries and Dewberries—3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.

Number of Plants to the Acre

40 Feet Apart Each Way.....	28	10	"	"	"	"	.....	435
30 " " " "	48	8	"	"	"	"	.....	680
20 " " " "	110	6	"	"	"	"	.....	1,210
18 " " " "	135	5	"	"	"	"	.....	1,745
15 " " " "	205	4	"	"	"	"	.....	2,725
12 " " " "	300	3	"	"	"	"	.....	4,850
		1	"	"	"	"	.....	43,560

Care of Plants on Arrival

The bundles should be opened immediately, the roots dipped in water, then heeled in moist ground and heavily watered, then finish covering roots with dirt and pack it tightly so as to exclude all air and to prevent freezing. Water freely and frequently, until ready to plant. When ready to plant, take up only a few at a time; puddle the roots and do not allow them to lie exposed to the air, sun and wind.

Planting

Holes for planting should be large enough to hold the roots without cramping and allow them to retain their natural position. Large holes or young wells are not necessary, but in most instances, are a decided drawback as they fill up with water during rains and this water sours before it has time to drain off in the tighter soils. Good drainage is a necessity to healthy plants. All trees and plants should be planted slightly deeper than they

grew in the nursery—this depth depending on the size of the plant to be planted. Fill the hole nearly full with good top soil (never use any fertilizer directly around the roots of plants; rocks, irons, cans and any other foreign articles are not necessary and in most instances are a detriment; the best rule in planting is to imitate natural conditions as near as it is possible to do so) then wash this down around the roots with water, after the water has soaked in, finish filling the hole and pack tightly, then place a thin layer of loose dirt on top to act as a mulch.

Spraying

In spraying, there are four distinct types of troubles to combat—chewing insects, sucking insects, scale insects and fungous diseases. Chewing insects are controlled with a stomach poison, preferably some form of arsenic (Lead Arsenate) sucking insects (lice or opids) by body contact poison, (nicotine) or miscible oil (kerosene emulsion), and fungous diseases by lime—sulphur solution or Bordeaux Mixture. Be sure that you know just exactly what you are spraying for then go ahead; remember, that one spray will not work against every kind of trouble that may arise.

Lime-sulphur is used as a dormant spray for scale insects and also for fungus.

Spraying Materials

Arsenate of Lead.—Thoroughly dissolve three pounds of paste arsenate or $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of the powdered in a small amount of water in a pail and add this to fifty gallons of water.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Dissolve four pounds of Copper Sulphate in a small amount of water and diluting to 25 gallons; slack 6 pounds of good lime and adding water to make 25 gallons. These solutions should then be combined by pouring from each simultaneously into a third vessel or spray tank.

Commercial Lime-Sulphur.—Bought already prepared.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Dissolve one bar of Ivory soap in one gallon or hot water, then add two gallons of kerosene and churn it vigorously until cool. If made right it is then like cream and will keep indefinitely. For general use take one part of this mixture and mix with ten parts of water and use as a spray.

When and How to Spray

GRAPE

What to spray for	Treatment	When to Spray	Remarks
Anthrachnose Black rot Mildews	Bordeaux Mixture	(1) Just before buds open. (2) After blossoms have fallen. Two or three others at 10-14 day intervals.	Careful winter pruning and disposal of diseased wood with application of lime-sulphur (winter strength) in dormant season aids in anthracnose control.
Berry Moth Leaf Hopper	Bordeaux with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead.	Follow program recommended above when these insects are prevalent.	Dusting with fine sulphur is recommended for some vines of European origina for mildew control.

BLACKBERRY, RASPBERRY AND DEWBERRY

Anthrachnose	Lime-Sulphur as directed.	(1) In spring before growth starts (2½ gal. in 50). (2) Whe new shoots are 6-8 inches high (1¼ gal. in 50). (3) Just before blooming period. Dilute as in (2).	
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PEACH AND PLUM

San Jose Scale European Fruit Scale	Lime-Sulphur, 1 to 8	When tree is darmant.	
Curculio Brown Rot Leaf Spot	Lime-Sulphur, 1 to 50, with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead.	Similar to cherry, which see.	Brown rot spreads very rapidly in warm, moist weather and can be controlled only if fruit is kept coated.

PEAR

Fire Blight	Spraying ineffective	In some cases where particuar care is taken, prompt and severe pruning at the first sign of blight, disinfecting tools and wounds with corrosive sublimate solution, may check its spread to some extent.	
Scale Insects Blister Mite Pear Psylla	Lime-Slphur, 1 to 8 Scalecide. Miscible Oils.	In dormant season, preferably early spring.	Serape dormant trees and burn all orchard trash to aid in psylla control.

CHERRY

Curculio Brown Rot Leaf Spot Shot Hole Fungus	Lime-Sulphur, 1 to 50, with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead.	(1) Just before buds open. (2) Immediately after blossoms fall. (3) About ten days after (2). (4) Additiona sprays if necessary at two-week intervals.	In some locaities it may be safer to dilute the lime-sulphur somewhat preventing folage injury.
Cherry Aphis	Nicotine suphate, 1 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	When aphids first appear before they have caused the leaves to curl.	Be careful to cover underside of leaves. Use high pressure and soap.
Cherry Slug		On first appearance of insects.	

ROSES, FLOWERS AND VINE PLANTS

Slugs (small green worms on under side of rose leaves) Aphids (plant lice)	¾ pine "Black Leaf 40," 4 lbs. soap in 100 gals. water.	Spring and summer.	Spray whole plant thoroughly, especially under side of leaves.
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SHADE TREES

Caterpillars. Measuring worms Canker Worms Bag Worms	3 lbs. Arsenate of Lead to 97 gals. water.	Spring and summer.	
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If in Doubt What to Plant---Write Us

THE first cost of a tree or
plant is a very small item
compared to the value of the
investment a few seasons later

What Is More Beautiful Than a FULL GROWN ROSE?

Mongrel fruit trees may pay---BUT
Pedigreed Trees pay better

WICHITA NURSERY

Phone 8354

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WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS